



# TWO CASES TWO DEATHS

Weir Robertson Dies at Hospital.

## PLAQUE SERUM FAILS

Gee Mui and Wong Chin Victims—Japanese Suspect From Kalihi—Portuguese From Pauoa Road.

(From Monday's Daily)

### DEATHS YESTERDAY.

J. Weir Robertson, who has been in the hospital since Friday night, and the first plague patient in Hawaii to be inoculated with the Pasteur anti-plague serum, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The post-mortem at the morgue last night at 9 o'clock determined beyond a doubt that plague was the cause of death. He was infected in the right femoral gland, and the lungs showed pulmonic symptoms as well.

Gee Mui, Chinese female child, aged one year, died at Kalihi-kai, in a special quarantine house just beyond Kalihi camp. People had been removed from one of three houses in block 15 which were left unburned by the fire of January 20. The child's father is Ah Chuck.

### SUSPECTS YESTERDAY.

Kekau, male Japanese from Kalihi Camp. Was suspected on Saturday night, but certain symptoms of plague did not appear until yesterday when the patient was removed to the pest hospital. The Japanese occupied a room next to that in which Assagura died on Sunday, January 28th.

Male Portuguese, name unknown last night. Found by Dr. Peterson in a house on Pauoa road. Is suspicious, but the patient will be quarantined in his house until further developments.

### WONG CHIN'S CASE.

Since the death of Wong Chin on Thursday, the health department has awaited developments in the culture tubes which were inoculated with fluid from the Chinaman's body. At 3 o'clock Dr. Garvin announced the finding of plague bacilli from the tube under the microscope. A death certificate was then issued showing cause of death was "hubonic plague."

Sunday seems an unfortunate day in health department circles. Until yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the Board of Health bulletin board showed three ciphers; by 9 o'clock the record of plague cases as displayed thereon stood as follows: Number of suspect cases 2; number of plague cases, 1; number of plague deaths, 2.

Although entertaining hopes that the injection of the anti-plague serum would prove the powers generally attributed to it, the physicians at the pest hospital were convinced by noon that death would summon Mr. Robertson before the day was ended. It came at 4 o'clock and the announcement was officially made at the Board of Health session that he died of plague.

The body was removed to the morgue and at 9 o'clock Dr. Garvin began the postmortem examination in the presence of Drs. Wood, Herbert and Carmichael of the Marine Hospital Service. The first stroke of the knife in the right femoral gland was a convincing argument that the man had been infected with plague. The swelling was pronounced and the gland was removed in order that microscopic slides could be mounted. The medical incision made, the spleen was examined which was found in an exceedingly friable condition. It was so friable that the surgeon had great difficulty in removing it entire, as it almost fell to pieces. The lungs too showed the infection had visited them. It was a case of an advanced type and little doubt was left in the minds of those who witnessed the examination of the true cause.

The little Chinese child, Gee Mui has been at the quarantine camp at Kalihi-Kai for a few days, and was sick probably twenty-four hours before death came. This camp is a special one for Chinese families of the better class, the guards being provided at the expense of those entering such a quarantine. Previous to quarantining there they had been removed from one of the three cottages remaining on the unburned portion of Block 15 after the fire of January 20th. During the fire several Chinese families fled to these houses, and were unnoticed for several days. President Wood, however, made a special investigation of the houses and in one of them found twenty-five people. These he ordered into quarantine and had the cottages burned. The little child was one of these sent into quarantine. Ah Chuck formerly lived on the makai side of Pauoa street between Smith and Makaikeas, in his house being burned when the corner buildings were destroyed at the end of December. He is the proprietor of a restaurant on Hotel street, opposite Dr. McGuire's residence. The restaurant will not be affected by the death. The postmortem

was held previous to that performed on Mr. Robertson and a baby was found in the right femoral gland.

The Japanese suspect from Kalihi camp, Kekau, was thought to be rather suspicious on Saturday night by Dr. Howard, but nothing definite was developed in the case until yesterday afternoon when the patient was sent to the pest hospital. His temperature was very high and he is considered a clear case of plague. His room was directly next to that occupied by the Japanese Assagura, who died last week Sunday of plague.

As to the Portuguese from Pauoa road, he was considered merely as a suspect, and had not last night developed into a certain plague case. He was allowed to remain in his own house under guard.

### Wong Chin a Plague Victim.

At 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon Dr. Garvin announced that the cultures from the blood of Wong Chin at the bacteriological station were examined microscopically and proved the presence of typical plague bacilli. A whitish, cloudy substance like fungus was also noticeable in the culture tubes showing where the bacilli were growing. Upon this proof President Wood made an official announcement that the second employee from the Pantheon saloon and stables premises had died of plague, and the premises were ordered quarantined.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon President Wood, accompanied by several health guards, appeared at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, and before the inmates of the stable had an inkling of what was imminent, they were hemmed in. The employees numbering seven, were taken from the stables and escorted to quarantine. The saloon and all the entrances to it were closed and the stables were placed under surveillance. A large crowd collected in the street when the quarantining was placed upon the corner, but were moved back from the scene by a guard of mounted police under the orders of Marshal Brown, who personally took charge of closing up the two buildings.

### Saturday's Health Meeting.

The Board meeting was attended by President Wood, George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch, F. J. Lowrey and Dr. Day. Communication from the Walaua residents was received enclosing subscription fund for relief of persons in need of assistance, amounting to \$735 for which the Board returned its thanks. The amount will be divided and the funds turned over to the different relief committees designated.

Communication from the "Hello Board of Health" was received regarding the last meeting of that body. The Board ordered the matter to be given the newspapers for publication.

J. F. Morgan protested to the Board against its order to destroy all bread and flour now in Love's Bakery on Nuuanu street according to the Board's action on Friday last. He also gave notice to the Board that the employees of the Health department now quartered in the bakery building should be removed, and the building turned over to him.

Mr. Lowrey moved that the Board notify Mr. Morgan that the original motion declaring that the bread and flour be destroyed will be carried out, and advise the petitioner that any claims presented to the Board for loss will be considered. Carried.

Mr. Hiltz, superintendent of the work of clearing up the debris of Chinatown district moved out of the building he has occupied yesterday morning and is now installed in a small building on the Ewa side of the saloon on the corner of Hotel and Nuuanu streets, formerly occupied by Nick Braham.

It was ordered that cesspools be pumped out as soon as convenient.

Mr. Hatch offered the following resolution in regard to the merchandise stored in Aala warehouse, which was visited by the Board on Saturday morning:

Whereas, there are now stored in the Aala warehouse large quantities of merchandise which was removed from the injected blocks prior to the fire of January 20th, and also many parcels of personal effects also taken from said blocks and there is reason to believe that said goods and effects are infected with plague and from their nature it would be difficult by any treatment short of destruction by fire to render the same harmless to a reasonable certainty and whereas, it has been recommended by the merchants' committee that an appropriation of \$100,000 be asked for to pay 66 2/3 per cent of the value of said goods, 90 per cent of the owners of the same having manifested their willingness to accept said percentage in full of all claims, and whereas, in the opinion of the Board the public safety requires that said goods and effects, other than hardware, sewing machines, and other goods which can be effectually fumigated, should be destroyed:

Resolved that the Executive Council be requested to ask the appropriation of the Council of State of the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of paying 66 2/3 per cent of the value of such goods and effects, as determined by appraiser, and of paying for such other merchandise as may be destroyed by order of the Board of Health." Motion carried.

A protest was received from J. L. McLean, agent for Mrs. Grey, against the destruction of her property. No action was taken.

Mr. Smith moved that the President instruct an agent of the Board of Health to destroy all personal effects and other merchandise stored in the fumigating house on Hotel street. Motion carried.

### Yesterday's Board Session.

Previous to the special session of the Board yesterday, the members visited the Pantheon saloon and stables. The party consisted of President Wood, George W. Smith, Attorney General Cooper, Dr. Day and Dr. Emerson. The saloon premises were first inspected and every iota of its sanitary condition looked over. Mr. Ables, one of the owners of the saloon property, accompanied the Board in its rounds and agreed to do whatever the Board desired in the way of fumigation, dis-

infection or renovation. The Board found that the vaults and cesspools had already been cleaned out and disinfected and every portion which the owner considered insanitary had been treated and destroyed.

The stables were next visited. Here the Board found the soil saturated with stable fluids and some of the cesspools were in a foul condition especially the grated pool into which the carriage dirt and water fell. The two Chinamen from the stables who had died of plague were men who worked continually around this pool, and the Board is of the opinion that this is one of the direct causes of the death. The loft in which the two men slept was visited. They usually slept directly on the hay, which caused the Board to believe that this stable is also infected. In the stalls the stables had been made to allow the stall fluids to be drained, with the result that the earth was heavily saturated. No action was taken by the Board on the premises, the question being one which required further deliberation.

At the Health Office the question was discussed at length. One of the members was of the opinion that the Board ought to deal with the premises with the same severity as was done in the case of Chinese property-owners. The question arose as to whether the two men had caught the infection in the stables. However, as the second case occurred almost a week after the first death, and both men had been in the habit of occupying the same sleeping-quarters on the premises, there seemed little doubt that the infection was in the stables. Further than this, the rear of the stable premises adjoin Fowler's yard, which also abutted premises lately declared to be infected with plague. Again, President Wood was certain that the stables would be frequented with rats. The Pantheon people deny that the man slept there after Monday.

The Board considered long over the question of condemning the stable structure. They felt they would be blamed if they did not act promptly with them, no matter what nationality of people were the owners.

The Board was of the opinion that the saloon and the stables were separate propositions. Mr. Cooper moved that if the proprietor of the Pantheon saloon will remove the flooring, paint the building inside and out, and thoroughly disinfect all portions of it, they would allow it to be done under the supervision of the Board of Health. Prof. Ingalls will be appointed to superintend the work.

### The Stable Question.

There seemed to be a prevalence of opinion that the stables should be dealt with by drastic measures if the infection were to be eradicated from the premises. The structure seems to be composed mostly of roofing, and board-ed up sides. The ground carries the infection, being saturated with animal urine which has no opportunity of being drained away. The Board decided that all the flooring should be taken out and burned, cesspools drained, and the place closed for a considerable length of time until the Board felt that it would be again safe to allow the proprietors to resume business.

Dr. Emerson moved that all the animals be removed and the place be disinfected. Carried. It was also moved and carried that the details of the treatment of disinfection of the stables be left with the President.

### Hack Stand Pau.

Indirectly the question of the Pantheon stable hack stand on the Fort street side of the saloon was brought up and declared a nuisance. The hacks do not occupy a part of the sidewalk, but are inside the sidewalk limit on private property. However, it was adjudged that the position of the stand was a public nuisance, and it was "moved" that the backstand in front of the Pantheon saloon be declared a nuisance and ordered discontinued by the Board of Health." Carried.

Mr. Cooper asked when the drill shed inmates were to complete their period of quarantine. Yesterday ended the 15th day of their detention, although President Wood declared that their quarantine only began on Thursday last when they were disinfected and given an entire change of new clothing. Mr. Cooper explained that the camp had been singularly free from sickness. It was moved that after a lapse of seven days from complete disinfection the inmates of the drill shed be allowed to depart. By this motion, the Japanese will complete their quarantine on Thursday next, and the Chinese the following Saturday.

### SUGAR MILLS COMING.

Thirty-five Car Loads of Machinery For Kaunakakai, Molokai.

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 6.—An impressive sight to local people yesterday was a train of twenty-five flat cars, loaded with three complete sugar mills from the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, which left this city for New York at noon. Today twelve more cars loaded with the same kind of freight were sent away.

These cars will be unloaded in New York, the sugar mills stowed away in the hold of a steamer and sent direct to Kaunakakai, Hawaiian Islands, and will complete an order received last March for seven mills. Four have been sent before but not in one shipment.

Mr. Farrel, the president of the company making these mills, is the owner of sugar plantations in Cuba, where the mills have been tried and found to work successfully.—N.Y. Sun.

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JOEL SHOEMAKER,  
Editor Farmer and Dairymen,  
North Yakima, Wash.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,  
this 3d day of January, 1899.

JAMES R. COE, County Clerk.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

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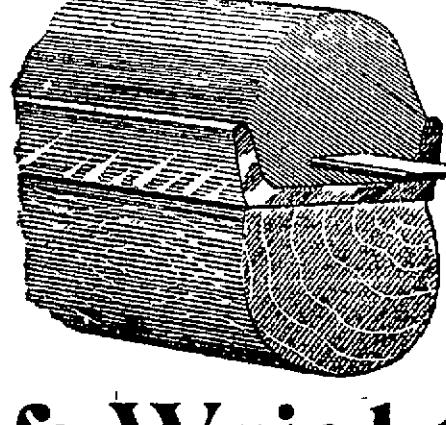
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# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1900

## COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

The great success in building up trade with foreign countries which stands to the credit of the Commercial museum of Philadephia has inspired the merchants of San Francisco to propose an institution of the same kind. That they will go on and get it may be inferred from the quality of the men who have the matter in charge and from the steps already taken. It is as certain as anything in the future can be that the museum will come and that when it does, Pacific ocean trade will receive an amount of studious attention that it has rarely had in the past and be developed by great combinations of capital rather than by the limited and limitable force of individual enterprise.

The intent of commercial museum is to give American merchants the chance which they will not take by travel and the planting of branch houses abroad to learn the precise wants of foreign communities through object lessons of what such communities use and buy in rival markets. There are more merchants in the United States than one might think who belong in the category of the man who—in the apocryphal tale—sent a shipload of warming pans to the South Seas. Every volume of Consular reports contains protests about the kind of goods that are packed by American merchants to be sold in distant markets. In answering an inquiry why so much of the trade of Argentina is in the hands of Germans, the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres wrote that Boston and New York exporters who had tried to supply Argentine merchants with printstuffs had consulted the taste of Boston rather than that of the Latin-American market they had sought to enter. The printstuffs were fine in quality and were durable—but they had no scarlet edges. They were not made in that bravery of color the Argentine women loved. The Germans, on the other hand, had sent no goods to the market until they had studied the trade on the ground, and then they sent the gorgeous fabrics which were in demand, and of course captured the trade in prints. When about to angle, one should not cut bait according to his own taste, but the taste of the fish. That was the way with these German merchants; but unfortunately the American merchants had long pursued the opposite policy. They simply would not travel and study trade conditions and, though their foreign trade in some lines has expanded vastly in spite of them, they yet have the mortification of seeing the bulk of the jobbing of Central and South America, their own natural markets, remain in alien hands. Of

the trade of Australia they have had until recently but slight conception. On these accounts they perhaps deserve or have deserved the characterization of Dr. Vosberg-Rikow, director of the association of German business men, who said: "With all their enterprise and ingenuity we need not greatly fear the Americans. Their training is too incomplete and one-sided to render them successful competitors in the long run."

The commercial museums, however, mark a new departure. If the American merchants as a class cannot see the advantage of sending spies into far countries, they are at length willing to provide museums in which our intelligent Consuls and such business men as have adopted the German methods, may deposit specimens of the wares and products in demand. A visitor to the Argentine section of the Philadelphia museum can see at a glance what the Argentines buy and what they pay for it. If he can make something as acceptable for less money, or something more acceptable for the same money, why there and then he gets an incentive which, if followed up, may put him in possession of a rich trade.

The San Francisco museum will naturally apply itself mainly to the trade of the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean. Here is a field fit for the widest enterprise. The west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, all of Australia, Micronesia, Polynesia, Samoa, China, Japan and Siberia figure in that enormous circuit.

By collecting from each the fabricate articles in use displaying them to all merchants and manufacturers the business men of the Pacific Coast will soon cease to be isolated. They will know precisely what is wanted of them and it will be their own fault if they do not, before many years, have a market and with the cooperation of their Eastern colleagues, make the United States the commercial power of South Sea Islands.

that sea which, in Seward's phrase, is to become the theater of the world's maritime activities.

## OUR SATURDAY SERMON.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

We have in the Anglo-Boer conflict the spectacle, which the American Civil War presented, of two contending peoples who pray for victory in faith that prayer is answered and invoke the same God with an earnest protest of the rectitude of their intent. The English nation has been, since the South African war took its bad turn in a supplicatory religious attitude, and is now on the point of asking the Queen to proclaim a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer! On the other hand those modern Covenanters, the Boers, are always appealing to the throne of grace and in the very midst of battles hold such meetings for prayer and praise as Cromwell's Ironsides were wont to do. Here we have what might be called, in diplomatic phrase, a theological impasse: "Ask and ye shall receive!" Both of the war-worn combatants are asking Both, as Christian nations, have an especial right to ask. Yet both cannot hope for the answer they seek. Both can not have victory. One must succeed and the other fail. In the final analysis what is puzzled humanity to do—accept the cynical aphorism of Napoleon that God is always on the side of the strongest battalions, or confess that these questions in the governance of the world are insoluble and timidly leave them alone?

The problem of God's aid in war, as thus presented, is one that interests too many millions of people to be left in the background of religious mystery. Always since Christianity became a vital force, it has been a theme of speculation and it always will be. The theologians have written libraries to show that God answers prayer but in His own way, and that what seems to be a denial of favor is oftentimes the supremest blessing. The children of those who prayed for triumph at Marston Moor and Naseby and yet went down in defeat would not now wish to have had those battles turn out differently. They realize that what happened was for the best good of the nation. It is the same way with the descendants of the prayerful southerners, who, like Stonewall Jackson, invoked God's favor on the cause of the Confederacy. They, too, begin to see that God answered their fathers mercifully; for if the Confederate arms had won and a new nation had been founded on the principle of disunion, it would, in subsequent days of internal difference, have jarred to pieces. Triumph would have ended in misery and ruin; in failure was the safety of the stricken State. If we take this view of the question, the problem of the efficacy of prayers addressed to the God of Battles becomes clearer, though it does not obviously meet the promise upon which the supplicant for aid and favor relies: "Ask and ye shall receive," is a very explicit text which admits of few mental or spiritual reservations.

Perhaps in wiser theology it may be resolved that Providence has established certain principles for the good of man and that only they who labor or battle for the maintenance of those principles need pray in the hope of being answered. A delegation of clergymen went to Lincoln in the dark days of the Civil War and one of them said: "I hope God is on our side." The solemn and pregnant answer was: "I hope we are on God's side." It is the prayer of the "just" man and presumably the just cause which avails much. There is no efficacy in prayers for what is wrong or vicious. If this view is taken, conflicting prayers need raise no question of metaphysics. They become in the spiritual court what the pleadings of litigants become in the temporal court. Both sides appeal with faith; the Judge sits the merits of the claim, the just man gets the verdict. Does it not appear through all history that conflicting prayers for national well-being have been answered in this way? What decision has been handed down which has not, in the long run, brought the greatest good to the greatest number?

The Englishman prays for victory over the Boer, the Boer prays for victory over the Englishman. Both cannot receive the blessing sought, and in one case it would not be a blessing but a curse. God has His own purposes; and he who prays most in accordance with them is the one for whom the manna in the wilderness will fall and to whom the ravens even of the harshest winter bring the bread of life.

Samoa is promptly in the mind of a people and nation Honolulu as a center. Those ends however are not to be skinned from the animal and the soul of the nation. The Englishman is to be won over to the English, the Boer to the Boer, the Russian to the Russian, the Chinese to the Chinese, the Japanese to the Japanese, the American to the American, the European to the European, the Australian to the Australian, the South Sea Islander to the South Sea Islander, the Samoan to the Samoan, the South Sea Islander to the South Sea Islander, the Chinese to the Chinese, the Japanese to the Japanese, the American to the American, the European to the European, the Australian to the Australian, the South Sea Islander to the South Sea Islander, the Samoan to the Samoan, the South Sea Islander to the South Sea Islander, the Chinese to the Chinese, the Japanese to the Japanese, the American to the American, the European to the European, the Australian to the Australian, the South Sea Islander to the South Sea Islander, the Samoan to the Samoan, the South Sea Islander to the South Sea Islander, the Chinese to the Chinese, the Japanese to the Japanese, the 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## THREE MORE NEW CASES

(Continued from Page 1)

the ground was saturated and the odors were so nauseating that the Board soon beat a retreat. These ponds, together with almost all the land around them to the shore belong to the Bishop Estate.

## Condemned Freight.

Mr Smith called the attention of the Board again to the perishable freight on the wharf. He had visited the place a second time and found a great quantity of fruit and eggs in bad condition. He had seen Mr. Stackable, the Collector-General, who stated he had not received an order to destroy the freight. The Collector-General had expressed a desire to assist the Board in destroying such freight as the Board had condemned. The Board looked up its motion of last week in regard to the disposition of the freight in question, and found it called for general destruction. An agent of the Board, or Mr. C. B. Reynolds, will make a careful inspection of the freight, and make his recommendations to the Collector-General.

A suggestion was made that the Board make a test as to whether plague germs can be effectually destroyed by fumigation. Mr. Hatch suggested that the germs be placed in a piece of cloth and then put in a packing case and subjected to the usual fumigating processes. If it could be effectually accomplished, then the fumigation of goods would be all that was necessary, instead of totally destroying them.

Mr. Cooper brought up the question of the destruction of the Aala warehouse merchandise. He stated the matter had come up in the Cabinet meeting in the forenoon. The Cabinet wanted more express information as to just what valuation would be placed on the total amount of goods, and what the 66 2-3 per cent. would approximate. It transpired however, that the Executive Council did not receive the entire resolution of the Board through some oversight. The full resolution explains the matter, an Mr. Cooper said that would explain everything to the Cabinet as they desired.

## Rats are Dangerous.

Dr. Day stated yesterday with reference to rats and the infection which they spread around a community: "There is more evidence in connecting plague cases with rats than from any other source of infection. That is consistent with the experience they have had in other countries on the very same subject. The article published in the Advertiser today by Dr. Manson of London upon the subject of rats and how they carry the plague infection shows evidence of the danger of allowing the pest to remain here. I think it would be well to encourage people of this city to catch all the rats they can, if we have to raise the bonus on them. If we could catch five or six thousand rats and have them destroyed, that would be getting at the bottom of the matter. If the people handle them cautiously it would be all right. If they could be made to understand that they are dangerous to the touch, and yet catch and destroy them, the city would be much the better off for it."

Koalii, the Hawaiian who was looked upon as a suspicious case at the kerosene camp yesterday forenoon, had been in quarantine eleven days. When taken to the hospital he became delirious and fought his nurses all afternoon. Toward evening he quieted down and was resting easily at midnight. His temperature registered then about 102.

Kakua, the Japanese from Kalihii camp, who was removed to the pest hospital on Sunday night is reported in about the same condition as when he first entered.

## Bishop Estate's Slimy Sinks.

Many of the places pointed out by Mr. Wall, who conducted the Board through the almost endless mass of sloughs, ponds and quagmires, are the property of the Bishop Estate, and are in the most deplorable condition. Their land is composed for the most part of marshes filled with disease breeding filth. On the edges of many such places small cottages have been erected, hardly higher than the marsh itself, the yard being filled with water at every rain. No earth closets can be dug on the premises, for, as a general thing, water is encountered three and four inches below the surface.

It was generally believed that much of the sickness which accompanies the so-called "south wind" is due to the foul odors which are blown back from the Kewalo sinks. Everywhere was noticed condition of wet grounds, stagnant ponds, filthy garbage heaps, and bad drainage. In many of the streets the water had overflowed until the yards were covered. A powerful, nauseating smell emanated from every place which served as a receptacle for water. The Board was disgusted with the foulness of the entire district; and one member said that "if Chinatown were built in Kewalo, the plague would annihilate the population, for no better breeding place for disease germs could be found in Honolulu. Back of the Honolulu stock yards, there were several marshy swamps. The ground on which the animals are corralled is made ground, but is soft and muddy, and the drainage system from the yards is extremely bad. Near this place the native girl, Kala, died of plague. Kewalo district is now considered by the Board an extremely unhealthy spot and a constant source of danger to the good health of the whole city.

The Board realize that to make the place sanitary it will be necessary to raise it several feet above its present level. Much of the district is nothing more or less than a decaying mass of garbage which has been used as a filling. The decomposition of this matter has generated gases from the slimy ooze, which is difficult to comprehend until one has visited the spot and received the full benefit of the sickening odors.

A grave problem of insanitary conditions has been presented to the

Board, and, on account of the large area included in what is termed Kewalo, and the vast property controlled by the Bishop Estate, the trustees of which seemingly have had little regard for the health of their tenants in this foul district, it will be difficult to solve.

## COURT NOTES.

J. A. Rodanet of Kilauea, Kauai, has filed bonds for \$1,000 as executor of the will of the late A. A. Todd.

N. W. Griswold and J. M. McChesney have filed a demurrer to the complaint of Geo. H. Paris to a bill for specific performance.

The February term of the Circuit Court opened at 10 o'clock yesterday and at once adjourned till the same hour next Monday.

The owners of the barkentine William Carson have commenced a libel in admiralty against the Wilder Steamship Company, claiming the sum of \$64,000 for the loss of vessel and cargo through collision with the steamer Claudine. The owners of the vessel are Geo. U. Hind, C. A. Spreckels, Rudolph Spreckels, G. W. Wempe, William Carson, H. D. Bendiven, Jas. Nelson, M. O. Simerson, F. O. Johansen, Geo. A. Nelson, N. J. McLeod, G. M. Fagerlund, J. S. Heliusen, John Piltz and Henry M. Weatherbee. Paul Neumann has been retained as proctor.

## THE CABINET

## Sewer System Will be Extended.

## Discussion on Goods in Aala--Executive Meets Board of Health To-day.

The Cabinet met in regular session yesterday morning. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Alex. Young, S. M. Damon and Henry E. Cooper.

President Dole read resolutions from the Board of Health, dated February 3d (1) in regard to merchandise stored in Aala warehouse, recommending that claims for same be settled on a basis of 66 2-3 per cent.; (2) recommending the immediate extension of the sewerage system so as to include all the area lying between Liliha street and Punahoa street, and extending towards the mountains to the line of Wyllie street.

There was a lengthy discussion held by the members of the Executive upon the sewerage system and about the goods stored in the Aala warehouse, including the offer of the owners to compromise upon a basis of 66 2-3 per cent. The discussion upon the latter point resulted in a motion, which was carried, to meet the Board of Health some time today for further discussion.

Mr. Dole suggested that the resolution in regard to the goods stored in Aala warehouse shall be amended and enlarged so as to include the information that said goods and effects are perishable and are already injured and likely to be completely spoiled by the passage of time so that it is likely that they will have to be destroyed as deleterious to the public health.

It was voted that immediate steps be taken by the Minister of the Interior to obtain tenders for that portion of the sewerage system, not yet contracted for and already surveyed for which plans and specifications are already in the possession of the government, tenders to be advertised for on the Mainland and in Honolulu.

## THE HEALTH OF LANAI.

## Mr. Hayselden Says Conditions are Not Unsatisfactory.

Koolee, Lanai, Jan. 31, 1900.

Editor Advertiser: I notice in your issue of the 29th Inst. (in your report of the Board of Health meeting) the following item:

A letter was received relative to conditions on Lanai. Conditions were said to be somewhat insanitary, and the writer believed something should be done to bring the native element into line and have their houses cleaned out thoroughly or destroyed. The Board felt it was a matter for the plantations to look after, as most of the people were employees. No action was taken.

I am unaware who the writer of such letter is, but I can say that it is quite untrue, misleading and apt to make some people believe that the Maunalei Sugar Company management is responsible for the so-called insanitary condition of native Hawaiian houses.

The facts are that there are only ten houses occupied by Hawaiians on the coast line of Lanai opposite Lahaina, and they are strewn along the coast for a distance of ten miles, three only being somewhat near together, say 200 feet apart; nine of them are good, wooden houses, three of them having been built within the past six months. I consider them all in fairly good sanitary condition. There are no cesspools and all are situated a few yards above high-water mark on the beach. The Hawaiians living in the interior are all living in good wooden houses and are clean and healthy-looking.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the quarters of the employees of the Maunalei Sugar Company, I consider them far superior to any of the quarters I have seen on other plantations and I have seen a great many nearly all the Hawaiians living on the beach earn their living by fishing and do not work for the plantation.

By inserting the above in your next issue you will oblige,

Yours truly,

FRED H. HAYSELDEN

## A LOST CAUSE

## Hilo's "Health Board" Suspends.

## Committee Realizes Its "Existence is Preposterous"--Charge Cooper With Breaking Promises.

Sheriff Andrews, under date of January 28th, advises the Board of Health that upon his return to Hilo after a few days' absence he found a case of suspected plague had been reported by Drs. Grace and Moore, and the latter had placed the premises and the man supposed to be infected under quarantine. The sheriff also added as a precautionary measure a wire net fence surrounding the place. The next morning both physicians agreed that the "suspect" was merely suffering from a venereal disease, and the quarantine was raised. The wire fence was taken back to headquarters to await further developments.

By the same mail Dr. Grace informs the Board of Health that the Health Committee of the island of Hawaii has suspended its deliberations "until such time as it is vested with executive authority, it having been brought home to the committee by the unauthorized landing of mails at various ports on this Island that such authority is lacking."

## "Board's" Racy Last Meeting.

The minutes of the last Hilo Board meeting form a racy narrative of its dying moments. Dr. Russell stated he had interviewed nearly all the business men in town and was in a position to state that the business men especially had very little confidence in the Board on account of its inconsistency, and had strong statements from people that if the Board did not resign they would be made to resign in a couple of days.

Mr. Kennedy said the sheriff has to do as the authorities in Honolulu tell him.

Dr. Grace: "We have no executive officer attached to the Board."

Dr. Russell: "Then our existence is preposterous."

Dr. Grace said he had communicated with one of the Kau delegates, who said he was in favor of limited quarantine, and was going to allow the mail from the Iwalani to be landed, and they did not care a d—n what the people in Hilo did. He would abandon the whole thing if people elsewhere on the Island could neutralize the efforts of the Board in that way.

Shériff Andrews arrived at this juncture and said, in reply to a question from Dr. Russell, as to why Minister Cooper had broken faith with the "Board" and allowed things to come up which should not:

"I did not hear Mr. Cooper at any time commit himself in any way that he would not allow things to come up; he stated that he had no authority to give any one or any committee on the Island of Hawaii authority which would be equal to or paramount with the Board of Health in Honolulu; he stated if all the Island wanted to have communication cut off, he had no doubt the Board of Health would accede to their wishes. He also told me I was sheriff of this Island and was under the instructions of the authorities in Honolulu, and that this 'Board' had no legal standing until they had commissions. I will carry out the orders of this Board of Health until they conflict with the existing law. As soon as this Board has commissions then I carry out whatever orders this Board makes."

After further discussion Dr. Russell moved:

"That this Board suspend its deliberations until an executive power is attached to it."

"Proceedings here terminated."

The Board of Health has gladly acquiesced in the last paragraph of the minutes, and Hilo's "Board of Health" is dead.

## BACILLI ON BOOKS.

## A Correspondent's Suggestion to the Public Library.

Editor Advertiser:—The following clipping from the Scientific American of November 14th, 1899, contains information on the spread of tuberculosis which is of interest to us as well as to people in other countries:

The Board of Health of New York city has received a communication from the Board of Health in Michigan stating that twenty clerks of that State who were working over old volumes of records were taken ill with consumption and died. The books were examined by a bacteriologist and were found to be full of tubercles and bacilli, and it is thought they became infected from a clerk who had consumption and who had the habit of moistening his thumb with saliva when turning the pages.

In reference to the above I would like to remind keepers of all libraries that the habit of moistening from the lips the leaves of books is very common; and I would suggest that the following label, printed on paper of some striking color, be pasted on the inside of cover of every book in every library in the Hawaiian Islands.

Please do not use moisture from the lips on turning the leaves of this book, as the practice is unclean, and often the means of spreading disease.

A whale over forty feet long stranded on the beach at Makaweli last week and caused much excitement until killed by the native fishermen.

## The Grip

In that tickling cough of yours there lurks a crouching tiger! It's ready to spring just the moment you're off your guard. Damp feet, a little more exposure, moist air, or some little change, and you are down with pneumonia. Take no chances with such a dangerous foe.

You may not have the Grip hard, but there is always danger of pneumonia.

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

is the great preventive of serious lung disease. It's a prompt and certain cure for the Grip. Your hacking cough stops at once, the soreness in your chest passes away. Your escape from pneumonia is complete.

## In Large and Small Bottles.

A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. U.S.A.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

"Bert" Peterson was in Auckland on January 19th having arrived there on the yacht Norma.

The first prisoners at the newly erected guard house at Kalihii camp were the guards themselves.

The Board of Health's back bills for the months of December and January are said to foot up to about \$5,000.

The second number of Volume 58 of The Friend is now out and, as usual with this publication, is full of interesting matter.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock Col. Mills of Camp McKinley called on President Dole and formally introduced his successor Major Wm. Ennis.

The Doric, due on the 8th, is the next steamer from the Coast. She will bring files up to and including the 1st, and is expected to show up tomorrow afternoon.

The Japanese now in the drill shed camp will be released on Thursday and the Chinese on Saturday, should no sicknesses make itself apparent in the meantime.

On account of the discovery of several live cockroaches in the Wing Wo Tai store on Nuuanu street yesterday morning, the whole business of fumigation will have to be done over again.

The management of the drill shed camp desire to express their thanks to Mrs. S. M. Damon for her kindness in furnishing the camp with cloth, flannel and slates which were received yesterday.

As a punishment for theft, one of the Japanese at the drillshed camp was compelled to dress in Chinese clothing and stand upon a box for the edification of his countrymen and as a warning to others.

Several bundles of clothes have been received from Mrs. Ewart of Kilauea, Kauai, for distribution among people made homeless by the big fire. The clothes are in charge of Miss McIntyre of the Hawaiian Relief Society.

Anti-plague serum, when injected into the system at once causes the latter to commence generating an anti-toxin which destroys the poison of the bacilli. It is not the bacillus which kills, but the poisons generated by it.

The Japanese Ladies' Relief Society gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$100 from Aubrey Robinson, Makaweli, Kauai, and \$8 from Mrs. C. L. Crabbe of Honolulu. Donations, in money or otherwise, will be thankfully received by the society. These may be sent to Mrs. K. J. Imahishi, treasurer of the society, in care of the Yoko-hama Specie Bank.

Commissioner Haughs received by the Alameda several letters and packages from Prof. Koebel, who stated that he expected to arrive in Colombo early this month. Thence he will ship to Singapore, Java and Hongkong, which latter port he expects to reach about the middle of March. From Hongkong he will go to Shanghai, and from there returns to Honolulu.

## HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME ONE A KINDNESS.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 5, 1900.

**NAME** **STOCK** **Capital** **Par** **Val** **Bld.** **Ask**

**NEW ACTIVE**

C. BREWER & CO. HAWAII	1,000.00	100	...	...	...	...
AM. SUGAR ASS'N	50,000	100	...	...	...	...
AMERICAN SUGAR CO.	1,000,000	100	...	...	...	...
AMERICAN SUGAR CO.	5,000,0					

# MAIL FROM FAR SAMOA

News of Hawaii's Plague at Apia.

## PROTECTIVE ORDER ISSUED

The Americans at Tutuila—German Religious and Military Ceremonies Held at Mulinuu.

Following are excerpts from the latest files of the Samoa Herald:

When the steamer Mariposa came into harbor yesterday morning people on shore were alarmed at seeing the yellow flag hoisted on the fore. The Health Officer found out that in the last port of departure, Honolulu, some cases of the bubonic plague had occurred, but were confined to the Chinese quarters. In view of the possible danger which could arise from the vessel having communication with Apia, the Health Officer at once proceeded to Mulinuu and went, together with the President, on board the steamer to take all necessary and practicable steps in the matter. After conferring with the captain and the doctor and purser, the President was informed that the Mariposa arrived off the port of Honolulu at 6 a.m. on the 4th inst. She was boarded by the pilot and entered the harbor of Honolulu, but was not allowed alongside the wharf. She remained in the stream continuously from the time of her entering the harbor until she left. She discharged 144 tons of cargo into lighters alongside and took on board 250 tons of coal, also from lighters alongside (coal is an article exempt from quarantine provisions).

The discharge of cargo and loading of coal upon and from lighters having been done by the ship's crew alone, none of whom came in contact with any person from the shore. Forty-three cabin and thirty-eight steerage passengers were disembarked in lighters; no packages, papers or letters were taken on board of any kind, with the exception only of the regular mails for Samoa. New Zealand and the Australian colonies, which had been thoroughly fumigated at the Honolulu postoffice, a certificate for which was produced to the President. Another certificate was also shown stating that from the time the Mariposa arrived off the port of Honolulu until she left again she had been in charge of a special agent of the Board of Health, who allowed no other communication with the ship except as above stated. Under these circumstances the President did not hesitate to give, with the sanction of the Health Officer, permission to land all the San Francisco cargo, with the one restriction: that the crew should not come in contact with the shore laborers. The mails were also landed, but before delivery were thoroughly re-fumigated in the hospital at Sog. The President, Dr. Funk and the pilot, as well as two passengers from San Francisco, were also fumigated. There is not the slightest suspicion of any danger of contagion.

### Health Authorities Act.

The following official order has been issued by the President of the Municipal Council at Apia:

According to an official information from Honolulu, bubonic plague made its appearance there on Dec. 12th and up to Jan 2d twelve deaths have occurred therefrom, of which the last was on the 1st.

By the power vested in me by Section 20 of the Quarantine Ordinance, 1891, I hereby order and declare the port of Honolulu to be an infected port.

All native boats and canoes are strictly prohibited from going alongside of vessels coming from the said port.

All boats, lighters and other craft belonging to Europeans, as well as boats carrying the Samoan mails are allowed to communicate with said vessels only by special permission of the President, which permission will be granted only after the Health Officer has admitted the vessel to quarantine.

Mulinuu, the 16th day of January, 1900.

W. H. SOIF.

### Americans at Tutuila.

The U. S. S. Abarenda left Pago-Pago harbor on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock for Auckland, where she goes for some material which is required by the contractor here; she will also go into dock in Auckland. There was a large muster of girls from the different villages to see them off and "Tofa mai Feloa" could be heard all over the bay. The natives here are in great glee that America has taken over the island instead of Germany. I may mention that the Abarenda has buoyed Whale rock and Grumputa rock, two rocks just inside the entrance of Pago-Pago harbor, which will be a great convenience to master mariners in making harbor. The works are almost at a standstill, some of the men are employed in naving on the hill and filling in the sea shore, so as to reclaim a large plot of ground for the U. S. Government. There are several large churches being built in the east end of the island for the L. M. S. dimensions of the largest one being 48 by 104 feet, estimated to cost \$3,000. The Rev. E. V. Cooper has just finished his M. E. meeting. The collections are the highest that have ever been made in the island, the sum collected being \$7,600, by far and away the largest made in any one district.

The following letter was issued by the commander of the U. S. S. Abarenda:

U. S. S. ABAREND.

Pago-Pago, Dec. 6, 1899.  
To the High Chief Faivae, Leona, Tutuila. I arrived here yesterday from Apia. While in Apia I received information that the three great powers, Germany, England and the United States of America had agreed to divide the government of the Samoan Islands between Germany and the United States. Germany will assume the government and protection of Upolu and Savaii and the United States will assume the government and protection of Tutuila, Manuatu and the other islands east of Upolu. England will withdraw altogether from the islands.

As the senior naval officer of the United States in Samoa, I have to express the wish that the chiefs will inform all the natives of the change of government in Tutuila and that the chiefs will keep order as they are now doing. It is desirable that all the natives should resume their avocations, plant their gardens and settle down to habits of peace and industry. This course will soon bring great prosperity to the Island of Tutuila.

All danger of war is now averted, but the United States will punish all riots, quarrels and crimes. The chiefs are urged to call upon me to assist them in punishing all persons who commit crimes or create disorder.

The authority of the chiefs, when properly exercised, will be upheld.

I shall sail for Auckland, N. Z., in the Abarenda tomorrow, December 7th, but shall return to Pago-Pago in a few weeks to complete the work on the wharf and buildings now being erected here.

Very respectfully,

B. T. TILLEY,  
Commander, United States Navy, Commanding U. S. S. Abarenda and U. S. Naval Coal Depot; Senior Naval Officer of the United States of America at Samoa.

Religious and Military.

On the 18th of December a religious and military celebration took place in Mulinuu, in memoriam of the German naval officers and men who died 11 years ago in a fight against Samoans at Fagaial and Vailele.

About 10:30 a.m. a detachment of

about 50 armed sailors of S. M. S. "Cormoran" with their officers, headed by the ship's band and followed by their commander, the German Consul, and a number of officers and petty officers, and a deputation of the ship's crew without arms, but carrying palms and wreaths of flowers, were marching through the town to Mulinuu.

The landing corps went into position in front of the monument, their backs being turned to the harbor; all the officers not belonging to the landing corps, all officials and petty officers stood close to the band facing Apia, the deputation with palms and flowers at the left wing of the landing corps with their front to Mulinuu.

After the first verse of the choral song: "Ein fester Burg ist unser Gott" had been sung, Captain Emsmann, Commander of S. M. S. "Cormoran," spoke in the most elevating and inspiring manner as follows (translated): "Blessed are the dead for they will be in the presence of God." Eleven years have passed since our comrades resting here in God have lost their lives in the service to our Emperor and Sovereign. Now eleven years later, reaches us the news that the ground, where German blood has been sacrificed, will be German ground in the future. Therefore it is most becoming to us today to remember the dead heroes. At the time when Germans of Apia were carrying the coffins of the dead to their last resting place, here I was standing at the very same spot as at present to say the prayer in Heu of an evangelic parson and to solicit the benediction of the Almighty God for the dead braves. Now, when the joyful news about Samoa has reached us, fate favors me again to stand at these graves and to pray to the Lord that He may lead kindly and benevolently the fate of our dear Fatherland. I was a hard fight in which our brothers were sacrificing their life's blood. In landing behind Matauan the crew of the "Oiga" were fired at by the enemy at dark of night. Bravely advanced our men to carry out their order to join the landed crews of the "Adler" and the "Eber." Amidst continuous fighting all round the dead and wounded had to be carried the long way to the Vailele plantation, not to leave them in the hands of the enemy. At this plantation I landed with my crew as First Officer of S. M. S. "Eber." The officers of the "Oiga" were dead or wounded. A German employee of the German firm, Mr. Halden, who is present amongst us also today, had taken the command of the firing trairlubbers, the rifle of a shot sailor in his hand. Pride filled my heart to see how our men were fighting. There was discipline, there was war skill and shrewdness, but no giving in, no getting weak, nobody thought of his own person, everybody offering joyfully his life and blood. As soon as the landed crew of the "Adler" appeared on the battle field, the enemy retired decidedly in the bush. The fight had cost us sixteen dead and thirty-eight wounded, but we had shown the enemy how Germans are used to fight and even today the Samoans talk with terror of the German way of fighting and German bravery. Here lie resting forever our brave comrades, men whose hearts were filled with love for the Fatherland and confidence in God. When the deadly wounded sailor Zitzke of S. M. S. "Eber" saw his end approaching, he folded the hands and prayed: "God Almighty in Thy hands I commit my soul." These were his last words. The German Navy will always remember the dead comrades and the Fatherland will never forget their deeds. Let us follow them in the fear of God and in the faithfulness to the Emperor. In humble solilication we pray to God, our Lord, that He may give us strength and to let us die, when the Fatherland calls, like as our brave brothers died. Faithful to our Emperor, faithful to God.

Then after all the wreaths, palms and flowers were laid down at the monument and the graves around, the sailors recited their arms and the choral "Jesus Christus Unser Herr" being sung, and before this having been pronounced, Captain Emsmann took the word again and said:

"When some months ago we humbly

thanked God the Almighty for His help and salvation out of the perils of wrecking on the Wimblywind reef we renewed our oath of faithfulness to our Emperor. We have experienced ourselves that God does not forsake a brave son or soldier. At the graves of our comrades who died for their Fatherland, let us remember today the oath sworn. Our Emperor, God protect, God Save our Emperor and our Empire."

Three loud cheers for H. I. M. the Emperor sounded in the air, the sailors again presenting arms and the band played: "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz." Then all marched past the monument with "Eyes to the right," and after leaving Mulinuu the band played a lively march.

The burial ground in Mulinuu had before been put in splendid order by the men of the "Cormoran," the monument and memorial stones were cleaned, the inscriptions renovated and the tower decorations were abundant. The whole act was an imposing one.

The commander of S. M. S. "Cormoran" and Mr. Grunow, German Consul, desire to thank all those who assisted and sent wreaths and flowers.

As the senior naval officer of the United States in Samoa, I have to express the wish that the chiefs will inform all the natives of the change of government in Tutuila and that the chiefs will keep order as they are now doing. It is desirable that all the natives should resume their avocations, plant their gardens and settle down to habits of peace and industry. This course will soon bring great prosperity to the Island of Tutuila.

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# NEWS OF HILO

Extracts From Local Journals.

Sanitary Precautions--Home Industries - Hilo Harbor--Various Notes and Comments.

**HILO.** Jan. 28.—The Tribune says The multitudinous burnings of the Honolulu Board of Health, and the naturally favorable conditions of the climate together, must have a wonderful depressing effect upon the plague microbe, otherwise it would not have failed to take advantage of the many leakages in quarantine regulations caused by the continuous shifting and vacillation at this end of the line, and the free and easy methods of dealing with ingress and egress at the other end.

It is certainly nothing less than amusing to learn that when the Kinau on her last trip returned to Honolulu, with her load of freight rejected here, a great roar went up from the authorities there against allowing this same freight to be landed at the place from which it originally came, on the ground that it was dangerous stuff and never should have been handled and shipped at all. The chickens that came home to roost looked much sicker than the chickens that left at dawn. We dare say the whole system of quarantine and of intercourse between the Islands, as looked after at Honolulu, has been of the slipshod fashion, that would have caused the hands of Honolulu to be raised in horror had the plague existed at some other point and that city been the objective point of vessels sent out with goods and passengers from such infected point.

As far as we in Hilo are concerned, we wake up every morning with a different idea of what is and what is not required in the way of quarantine. This is probably caused by the revolution of the earth upon its axis. One day we consider it dangerous to even allow a vessel from Honolulu to appear above the horizon. The next day we are willing to receive almost anything, except letters sealed with sputum, first-class passengers and George Beckley. The third morning we arise with the idea that rice and cast-iron is all right but blue denim and cement are the certain lurking-places of evil. Probably so many changes of front tangle up the microbe so that he flops around helplessly in space, and his right hand knoweth not what his left hand is up to. Now if the Honolulites don't look upon Mr. Loebenstein as a source of danger, political and microbial, and cast him into durance vile on quarantine island, we may expect that he will straighten out all these knots and arrange matters satisfactorily for us, for Honolulu, and for the bacillus, so that each may go his way with a mens sana in corpore sano.

## Home Industries.

The Herald says: The absence of establishments in Hawaii for utilizing wild-growing marketable articles is the wonder of strangers. This Island, better than any other, perhaps, offers inducements to capitalists who would start a cannery for putting up fruits; guavas, pineapples, oranges and limes grow in abundance and without unusual care, and the guavas go almost entirely to waste. It is admitted that guava jelly made here is superior in every way to the Italian article, and yet no organized effort has been made to produce it in quantities for the market. Pineapples grow in abundance and of a flavor that is unequalled; Puna and Kona grow oranges and limes that will find a market at any time, but the local demand does not warrant marketing them. Any of these fruits may be canned to advantage and shipped to the Mainland at a profit—once a cannery is established. Hawaiian-made castor oil, from castor beans which grow wild, is now on the market. C. H. Koelling, who advertises for castor oil beans, has established a plant on Oahu that is destined to utilize all the beans grown on the group, at the same time putting it in the way of persons to make money gathering the beans. Mr. Koelling is the starter in one of the many new industries that will be developed within the next few years.

## The Pathfinder's Trip.

The Herald says: It is stated that the trip of the Pathfinder to Hilo is by direction of President McKinley upon the advice of Senator Clarence Clark of Wyoming. It will be remembered that Senator Clark made two visits to the Islands last year and on both occasions came to Hawaii. While having interests in Honolulu, the strong card in his interests in the Islands is centered in his relations with Col. Sam Parker. The combination on Hawaii of which Senator Clark is a member expects to do a great business in Hilo, and he realizes the necessity for better shipping facilities, so that vessels may go alongside the dock.

The influence of a Senator in this respect is more weighty than that of a dozen Representatives, and the genial Senator from the cattle ranges of Wyoming may be using his influence for Hilo and this Island. The logical exhorter for Hawaii in Congress would be from California or Oregon, but the people here will not object in the least to one from the sage brush country, particularly if he be as close to the Administration as is Senator Clark.

## Advantages of Hilo.

The Herald says: The opinions of United States Government officers on the advantages presented by Hilo harbor are at least encouraging to resi-

dents of Hawaii who hope to see Hilo a metropolis of note. The necessity for a breakwater has been apparent since shipping began, but the needs of the place were overlooked by the old government and are but now getting recognition at Washington. When Uncle Samuel sees something in his own domain that is necessary to the better transaction of his business, he fixes it up to suit him. Hilo harbor is necessary, if not at the present time it will be in a very few years or about the time a breakwater is finished. The officials quoted tell the people that the harbor is the best on the Islands; nearly every sailing master who has visited here during the past twenty years has said the same thing but in spite of this Honolulu people think they have the whole thing.

## Hilo's Harbor.

The Tribune says: Hilo has reason to be pleased at the very favorable views held by the Pathfinder people relative to Hilo bay. They are of course the only views that could be held, for the natural excellence of this harbor is undisputed. It is one thing, however, to know we have a good harbor, and another thing that the United States Government should know it, and the latter fact is certainly a long step in the direction of harbor improvement, and toward the making of this a naval station of greater or less importance for the Government.

Every commander of vessels either commercial or governmental, who enters this port goes away most favorably impressed and disseminates views in accordance with those impressions. It is not therefore too much to hope that the sanitary troubles which have made Honolulu largely a closed port will react for our benefit, since many vessels will be turned in our direction. Honolulu has always aimed to paint Hilo in the blackest colors of the navigator in her own harbor, and it is only in contingencies like this that we can hope to counteract these falsehoods.

## A Former Drought.

The Tribune says: The citizens of long standing are beginning to recall ancient history to determine when the last time was that it quit raining in Hilo and didn't seem likely to ever commence again. As nearly as the Kamalau can make out it was in the winter of 1871-72 that pillars of dust occupied the principal Hilo streets to the exclusion of all other traffic. The heavens went in the dry dock along in October and consistently stuck to it until March. Then the clouds went on a grand spree which lasted the rest of the year, and the survival of the fittest so far as the inhabitants was concerned was brought down to a swimming basis. Rain in Olaa is supposed to have originated at that time and never to have stopped since until the present drought. Government records show that at that period the inhabitants of Hilo petitioned Honolulu for a watering cart, a deputation of suppliants being sent down with samples of Hilo dust. They were received with derision and thrown into a lunatic asylum, charged with having water on the brain, and the government chemist analyzed the alleged dust and proclaimed it machine dried mud.

## Wilder's Agency.

The Tribune says: Commodore George Beckley having been allowed to tread the sacred soil of Hilo proposes to set up a general agency of the Wilder S. S. Co. in the presence of his enemies and conduct business as of yore, only more so. He is not at all embarrassed over the indignation of the common herd, and though he will not lie awake nights seeking to make Hilo happy, nor make free gifts of steamers to bring in mail languishing at Mahukona, yet he is arranging to keep as many steamers as possible employed along the whole coast, and since freight is not to be brought into and out of Honolulu, he will take it in and out of Hilo at the same modest rates as of yore. The two inter-island steamship companies will divide up the whole coast trade of the Island between them and make Hilo their headquarters while Honolulu is afflicted. George says the Kinau has gone to Makawehi for sugar, which she will take directly to the coast. This is probably, however, a joke intended to frighten Hilo into the belief that they will "never see their darling any more." There is a report that Kauai sugar will be largely shipped to Hilo to be loaded on Coast bound vessels. This report however, has not been so far confirmed as to put it beyond the pale of doubt.

## Hilo's Health Committee.

The Tribune says: At the meeting of the local health committee on Sunday last the matter under discussion was the work of whitewashing the dwellings and business places of Chinese and Japanese on the Front street mauka. It was decided to push the work to completion as rapidly as possible.

The question of whether or not quarters all over town should be treated in the same way was left for further discussion. Dr. Philip Rice made the statement in the meeting that prior to the cleaning-up crusade on Front street a great portion of his time each morning was devoted to the treatment of fever patients there. Since the cleaning up he reports but one fever case in that locality. The patient was recently brought from Olaa.

## Abundant Sugar Yield.

The Tribune says: Manager von Graevemeyer of the Hilo Portuguese Mill Co. has just finished grinding cane taken from the Lyman tract of land back of the Boarding School. The thirty-five acres were planted by the mill company, and one-half ton of the Pacific Guano Co.'s fertilizer was used to the acre. The yield of sugar was 280 tons, or eight tons to the acre. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., are agents for the fertilizer.

## New Health Officer.

The Tribune says: Charles G. Spencer, the only Hawaiian boy in the First California Volunteers, is the proud possessor of an honorable discharge from the service and a medal given by the State of California to the men who served in the Spanish-American war in the Philippines. Besides these he has a commendatory letter from the captain of his battery. Young Spencer has been appointed health officer

n Hilo to succeed Charles Vincent, who returns to regular duty on the police force.

## Puna's Manager.

The Tribune says: Manager William Campbell of Puna plantation, accompanied by his family, left for his post of duty last Saturday. Mr. Campbell says that the analysis of the soil on the Lyman tract on the plantation showed a larger percentage of lime and nitre than is found anywhere else in the Islands. Under Mr. Campbell's management the work begun by Harry Rycroft will be pushed forward until all the land is planted in cane.

## Items From Both Papers.

The new pest house out beyond the rifle range is nearly completed as well as the road leading thereto.

A wave of temperance is likely to sweep over Hilo shortly, as the stock of fire water in town is running short.

The tug Lurline yesterday fell a victim to a big wave which struck her broadside and swamped her in many fathoms of water near the Pathfinder.

Eighteen sprinkling carts, each with a capacity of 1000 gallons, are sprinkling all the streets of Honolulu daily with a solution of sulphuric acid and water.

In the shooting range this week Sheriff Andrews scored 81 out a possible 100 with a revolver, and on Tuesday night Henry Espinda made with a rifle 29 out of a possible 50. He won the silver cup.

The survey gangs for the Kohala-Hilo railroad have advanced beyond Pepeekeo. The first section to be submitted for Government approval will probably extend to Hakalau. It will follow the coast to about Honoum.

We read that Honolulu has half a dozen watering carts of a capacity of a thousand gallons sprinkling her streets with sulphuric acid and water. Hilo would be contented if it had one cart to sprinkle her streets with plain water. Fortunately, we don't need sulphuric acid.

The Honolulu sugar shippers say, "Certainly San Francisco can't refuse sugar from a port so carefully quarantined as Honolulu." Perhaps not; but Hilo had its well-grounded doubts about that quarantine, and it may be San Francisco won't believe everything she is told.

E. W. Hitchcock passed through Hilo on Monday with some elopers from the Olaa plantation in tow, whom he had caught to the north of town. He reports the runaway tendency pretty strong in Olaa, and says there have been about a hundred escapes from contract duty in the last few months.

There is something of a candy famine in Hilo on account of the Honolulu quarantine. Pringle has about reached the end of his three hundred pounds holiday supply, and the young man who can keep his best girl in candy these days will probably prove the devotion of his pocketbook as well as his heart.

Mails from Honolulu for ports on this island as far as Ookala were landed at Kawaihae on Thursday. It is difficult to understand what right the steamers have to land Honolulu mails at any ports on this island. It is still more difficult to understand why mails are sent to some ports and not to others. Are the latter more subject to infection than the former?

The Hilo Sanitary Committee have finally come to the conclusion that perhaps the sputum on stamps and envelopes is not so dangerous after all, and mails will be received here—if they come. At present they seem a little shy about seeking our shores, and a sad lack of information relative to the outside world will probably be for some time the penalty of our exclusiveness.

## DON'T NEGLECT

**A Common Case of Piles—It may Lead to Serious Results.**  
(From the Sydney Herald.)

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap, effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single pot will effect a cure, while in the old chronic, deep-seated cases, several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only.

Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,  
WILLIAM GILLIVER

It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the manufacturer's word for this; ask or write Mr. Gilliver; he knows for it cured him, and he lives in Bankstown, a suburb 12 miles from Sydney. Is not that the best possible kind of proof? Good there be better?

Doan's Ointment is sold by dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Miller Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the fertilizer.

## New Health Officer.

The Tribune says: Charles G. Spencer, the only Hawaiian boy in the First California Volunteers, is the proud possessor of an honorable discharge from the service and a medal given by the State of California to the men who served in the Spanish-American war in the Philippines. Besides these he has a commendatory letter from the captain of his battery. Young Spencer has been appointed health officer



## Make The Hair Grow

With warm shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow when all else fails.

CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective of skin purifiers and beautifiers but the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; Merchant, 20c.; POTTER DUCO AND GREEN, 25c.; Bob Proprietary, Boston, U.S.A.; British Proprietary, Liverpool, 2s.; W. Webb & Sons, London. "How to Have Beautiful Hair," free.

## INSURANCE.

**Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)**

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company,**

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

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AGENTS

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General Agent Hawn. Isl.

**Royal Insurance Company.**

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELMIA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.** OF BERLIN.

**Fortuna General Insurance Co.** OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.**

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

**North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.**

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks .....

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU

Friday, February 2

Am. bkt S. N. Castle, 1 unfldt from San Francisco 300 tons general merchandise.

Stmr Ke Au Hou Mosher, from Kauai 3000 bags sugar.

Stmr Iwahine Gregory from Hawaii ports.

Stmr Maui Weisbarth, from Paauhau 11000 bags sugar.

Schr Golden Gate, Pahia from Molokai.

Am. sp Cyrus Wakefield Macloone, from San Francisco 4000 tons general merchandise.

O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp 8 days 2 hours from Apia.

Nor. bk Sobreg Tjostolsen, from Newcastle, Nov. 29 437 tons coal to Wm G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, February 3

Stmr Kauai Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Lehua, Bennett from Molokai.

Sunday, February 4

Am. schr Defiance, Blom, Puget Sound via Aberdeen, Jan. 5 688,811 feet lumber to City Mill Co.

Am. bk Chas B. Kenney, Anderson, 39 days from Chemanus, B C 1,669 tons coal to Allen & Robinson.

Monday, Feb 5

Stmr Upolu, Henningsen, from Hawaii.

Schr. Mol Wahine, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr Claudine, McDonald, Maui.

HONOIPU.—Arrived, January 31, schr. John G. North, Austin, from San Francisco, with general merchandise.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, February 2.

U. S. hospital ship Missouri, Dillon, San Francisco.

Ship Jabez Howes, Clapp, for San Francisco in ballast.

Schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, for Gray's Harbor in ballast.

O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, for San Francisco.

Haw. bk. Iolani, McClure, Kaunakakai, in tow stmr. Helene.

Stmr. Helene, McAllister, Molokai.

Saturday, February 3

Am. schr Lillibonne, Hansen, for Gray's Harbor in ballast.

Am. schr. Chas. E. Falk, Brown, for Puget Sound.

Am. bg. J. D. Spreckels, Christian-son, for San Francisco.

Br. S. S. Bloemfontein, Bielloch, for Seattle.

Schr. Golden Gate, Pahia, for Kau-nakakai.

MAKALIWEI—Departed, Feb. 2, stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Waimea, to clear for San Francisco with sugar.

KAANAPALI—Arrived, Jan. 31, bk C. D. Bryant, from Nahaimo, Dec. 27, 1,500 tons coal.

KIHEI—Arrived, Jan. 26, schr. Dora Bluhm, 19 days from San Francisco, with feed and merchandise.

KAHULUI—Arrived, Jan. 29, four-masted bkt. Chehalis, 62 days from Newcastle, with coal. Departed, prior to Jan. 31, S. S. Cleveland, for San Francisco. Sailed, Jan. 29, Am. schr Weatherwax, for San Francisco with sugar. To sail, Feb. 1, brig Lurline, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Nahaimo, Kona, Eleale, Makawehi, Waimea and Kekaha, at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Molokai and Lanai ports.

## LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHAR-TERS.

Geneva, brig, 451 tons, lumber from Tacoma to Hilo, chartered by Charles Nelson.

Eric, schooner, 498 tons lumber from Blakeley to Honolulu, chartered by Renton, Holmes & Co.

Planter, barkentine, 498 tons returns to Lahaina in the Hawaiian line.

Esther Buhne, schooner, 272 tons lumber from Eureka to Honolulu, chartered by J. R. Hanify & Co.

Coryphene, bark, 733 tons, coal from Depature Bay to Honolulu.

Helen N. Kimball schooner, 182 tons lumber from Eureka to Hilo, chartered by Charles Nelson.

St. Frances, ship, 1757 tons sugar from Honolulu to Delaware Breakwater for orders, \$6 00 direct port \$5 75, chartered prior to arrival.

## Fishmarket Freight

There is trouble depicted on the brows of the customs officials that the agents of the steamer Algoa are in a quandary and the Board of Health guards watching the freight stored in the Fishmarket are still holding down their jobs. What is to become of that freight and who is responsible for its safekeeping is what is causing the wormit.

Ever since the freight was taken from the steamer and fumigated it has been stacked up at the Fishmarket.

Until the duty was paid the customs officials were responsible. It has been entered and duty paid. The agents of the steamer have not fed the consignees to take the freight away. It is all Chinese and Japanese freight and its owners are in quarantine.

Their stores are destroyed and it is almost an impossibility to communicate with them. The goods remain in the Fishmarket and are of considerable value, there being 227 packages in all.

At the present time two custom house men have been detailed to look out for it but the care of the same is really without the province of the department — all the entries have been made and duty paid except upon some few packages of unpermitted goods. Among the consignees are Goo Kim H. Tanaka, Kong Sang I, S. Shimamoto, and others.

Fat and oil.

An effort will be made to have the

Claudine off for Mani

discharged 2000 bags of sugar to the

Rutherford yesterday. The amount of

Kauai also unloaded 1000 bags of

sugar at the Kalihi wharf.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived

From San Francisco per bkt. S. N. Castle, February 2—W. S. White, Pixton II, Paxton J. Demartini, J. Powell, one steward, 100 tons general merchandise.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou Mosher, from Kauai 3000 bags sugar.

Stmr. Iwahine Gregory from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Maui Weisbarth, from Paauhau 11000 bags sugar.

Schr. Golden Gate, Pahia from Molokai.

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HONOIPU.—Arrived, January 31, schr. John G. North, Austin, from San Francisco, with general merchandise.

## FROM SPRECKELSVILLE.

The people feel the effects of our isolation.

The first topic of discussion is the price of sugar as it affects the mail, the food supply and the quota of 100,000 lbs. People who are making a living, and many who are not, are used to talk glibly of "cutting loose from Honolulu," having "direct communication with the Coast," etc.; but though this place is exceedingly fortunate in being near the bustling port of Kalihi, yet everyone seems to have had quite enough of isolation.

H. P. Baldwin and the other powers that be have steadily set their faces and used their influence against any increase in the prices of staple commodities, and this has been a great boon to the workers in this neighborhood. To have taken advantage of the quarantine to put up flour, rice, etc., to famine prices, would have been very easy, but strict orders to the contrary have been given to all the plantation stores here, and steps have also been taken to prevent any one buying large stocks for speculative purposes.

There is considerable scarcity amongst articles which the Japanese and Chinese are inclined to look on as necessities, and the Chinese New Year festivities have been somewhat limited in consequence. But there has been no lack of substantial viands such as beef, pig, milk, flour and rice, so that no one has much "kick" coming.

The Kona homesteaders have increased their prices somewhat, but even they have not taken any undue advantages. Thus the situation has been, and is, comparatively easy. Yet every one will be glad when the end comes, and most people will value the connection with Honolulu at a higher rate than they were inclined to do before isolation opened their eyes.

We have had perhaps one inch of rain during the past few days, but we need a great deal more and all over the island the cry is of the same import. The grinding season is now in full swing, running day and night, and a bumper crop is in sight.

January 31, 1900.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, cruise.

U. S. S. Pathfinder, Perkins, cruise, January 31.

## MERCHANTMEN.

This list does not include coasters.)

Aloha, Am. sch. Fry, San Francisco, January 29.

Br. bk. Adderly, Berquist, Newcastle, January 11.

Am. bk. Alex. McNeil, Jorgenson, Newcastle, January 15.

Archer, Am. bk. Calhoun, San Francisco, January 26.

Ger. sp. Caesarea, Cordis, Newcastle January 10.

Br. bk. Conway Castle, Evans, Liverpool, January 8.

Cyrus Wakefield, Am. sp. Macloone, San Francisco, February 2.

Chas. B. Kenney, Am. bk. Anderson, Chemanus, February 4.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, Tacoma, January 22.

Br. sp. Champion, Jones, Newcastle, January 18.

Defiance, Am. schr. Blom, Aberdeen, February 4.

Jap. stmr. Doyo Maru, Asara, Yokohama, January 15.

Br. sp. Drumright, Armstrong, Newcastle, January 30.

Forthbank, Br. bk. Young, Newcastle, January 25.

Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, Newcastle, January 10.

Br. bk. Conway Castle, Evans, Liverpool, January 8.

Am. sp. Lucile, Anderson, Tacoma, January 19.

Landing, Br. sp. Chapman, Sydney, January 28.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, January 20.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, January 8.

Am. schr. Mary Dodge, Olsen, San Francisco, January 15.

Northern Light, Am. bk. Challston, San Francisco, January 25.

Haw. bk. Nuuau, Josselyn, New York, January 14.

Okanagan Am. schr. Reusch, Port Ludlow, January 28.

Am. bk. Pactolus, Watts, Nanaimo, January 12.

Br. sp. Poseidon, Chamberlain, Liverpool, December 25.

Haw. bk. R. P. Rutherford, McPhail, San R. W. Bennett, Am. schr. Nielsen, Gray's Harbor, February 1.

Francisco, December 29.

S. N. Castle, Am. bkt. Lanfeldt, San Francisco, February 2.

Am. sp. St. Nicholas, Brown, Vancouver, January 7.

Sobrieg, Nor. bk. Tjostolsen, Newcastle, February 2.

Am. schr. Transl. Jorgenson, San Francisco, December 22.

Am. bk. Topgalant, Lundvaldt, Tacoma, January 9.

W. H. Dimond Am. bk. Nilson, San Francisco, January 24.

## NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the tides to navigate in the waters which they frequent.

Masters are requested to report to the Hydrographic Office any information as to any hazard or difficulty existing in the navigation of any part of the North Pacific Ocean.

The Hydrographic Office will be pleased to receive information concerning the navigation of the North Pacific Ocean.

Information may be sent to the Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

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